

## COMMUNICATIONS.

I have no desire or purpose to enter into the stormy discussion of the questions now agitating—revolutionizing—the country; but in taking a calm and retired home-view of the subject, there are some things, to my conservative mind, that do strike me as being somewhat anomalous, even among the people of the South. And, by way of illustration, I will first refer to a preamble and resolutions offered to, and passed or adopted by, a meeting of the citizens of Fairfax county, held at their Court House, since the Presidential election, beginning thus: "Whereas, the last quarter of a century has been replete with insults and injuries on the part of a large majority of the people of the North to the South, and of aggressions on the institution of slavery in the South," Here I would pause for a moment, and ask, if it be true that there has been a *large majority* in the North, for the last quarter of a century, agitating upon the institution of slavery in the South, why has not the sovereign remedy—the patent medicine for the cure of all the political ills, Secession—been resorted to before now? Again, why has not the Democracy proclaimed this fact to the country sooner? They did nothing of the kind, but held it up at all times, and everywhere, throughout the South. It was said, and often repeated, that in the election of James Buchanan—"long Virginia's first choice"—to the Presidency, this negro question would be permanently settled. And Mr. B. said himself, in his letter accepting the nomination, that this question was approaching a "finality." But it is a finality with a vengeance. If we look at the various resolutions and the various resolutions passed in many parts of the State of Virginia, one need not be told what the party professes to be the prime movers are, as intelligence and conservatism speak for themselves. There is, therefore, no difficulty in estimating at their true value the manifold productions of this kind that have been promulgated through our State during the last two months, in order to "instruct the Southern mind, and fire the Southern heart," for the purpose of "precipitating the slave States into revolution." The whole thing is "as plain as a pike staff." The cry of "no late," and "the South must fight," is the answer one gets from the secessionists. Notwithstanding the fact, this "large majority," this "monster of such frightful mien," that has been staring us all in the face for the last quarter of a century, gave no such alarm, so long as the party was in power, and feeding upon the spoils of office. As the Treasury is now depleted, and a second President coming in, we must, therefore, go out of the Union, and tear down the Government, and revolutionize the country, and enter upon a desolating civil war! How often have we been warned by the good and wise of all sections of the country, that this "precipitating" party was a "rule or ruin" party; and shall we now back down from the truth, because darkness and madness sway the hour, and revolution is set on foot in the land? I trust not. I am not now talking about the real grievances of the South, but about the real grievances of the Government, with all its woful consequences, involving, my property, and every man's property, and "lost interests, in the wreck and ruin that must follow—nay, that is now upon us—and as a citizen of Virginia, and a slaveholder, I have an interest in the questions at issue, and, therefore, have a right to my opinions, and to protest against Secession. We all know what party has done in the South before. We, of the conservative side, know, and have too often felt, the iron grip of party tyranny for the sake of party; and we know, also, that its nature has not changed, and one-half of the calamities that are now afflicting the country grow out of party ultraism and party disappointment. I think it very probable that South Carolina would have seceded from the Union in the event of any other man's election to the Presidency, save and except the one for whom she cast her electoral vote. It is hardly on account of Mr. Lincoln, which fact seems to be proven by Mr. Yancey's own declaration, and that of another gentleman (Mr. Adams, I believe) of South Carolina, who devoutly lays his hand upon his heart, and "thanks his God for the Abolitionists," as they afford him the long sought for pretext for seceding from the Union; and that the 4th day of July is to be blasted from the calendar of South Carolina; thus showing a hostile sentiment to the day that gave birth to American liberty. Where such sentiments exist, things must, indeed, be sadly out of joint, and the remark about something being "rotten in the state of Denmark," too aptly apply, I very much fear, to South Carolina, in her present attitude. Again, Virginia has been charged with cowardice, and a threat more odious than any Black Republican has yet ventured upon, to cut off from the inter-State slave trade, and emigration, and by placing us between two fires, as it were, forcing us, at some time not remote, either to liberate our slaves, to save our lives, or to have this kindness performed for us by our Northern neighbors; and this is South Carolina's sympathy, feeling, and treatment towards Virginia and Virginians; and yet, will it be believed that the transcendent spirit of the times shows that there are some among us, so lost to pride of country, as to offer their services to the cause of South Carolina (not the cause of the South, for that is a different thing) with these humiliating faces staring them full in the face. Oh, Virginia! how hast thou fallen, fallen! The Democracy of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi have followed in the wake of South Carolina, and now propose, the one to the other, a Southern Confederacy, in which new association of States, say they, the doctrine of secession is to be forever expunged! Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel! For whom our Government is overthrown, as that of the United States, now undergoing that operation, talk no more about perpetual Union, or faith in the pledges of sovereign States, South or North. No! If the interests of the Southern, or slave States, be homogeneous, and it is necessary to have the South united, it must be, as events now prove, in the form of a consolidated Government; and it has already been proclaimed in some quarters that a constitutional monarchy is the only form of government that can permanently effect such a desideratum! Hearken to that! Prince William Co., Jan. 14.

Union Papers.—No. 2.  
God moves in a mysterious way  
His wonders to perform;  
He plants his footsteps in the sea,  
And rides upon the storm.  
Amidst the widespread conformation  
And the deplorable element so rife in the land,  
There arises this all-absorbing question:  
What is the very best thing to be done, to redeem the country from irrecoverable ruin and disgrace? This question will be found to open a wide range for judicious discussion. One thinks this, another that. In every family circle, and in every social coterie, there is found the greatest contrariety of sentiment as to what is the best thing to be done.

It is saved, it must be effected by concession and conservative power. These alone can do it! These must stand up for truth and moral right, and stem the threatening tide of aggression and a war wrong—just as the impregnable cliffs remain unmoved amid the boldest dash of the ocean wave.  
It is certainly very much to be regretted that conservative men have not, long ere this, duly considered the solemn responsibilities devolving upon them. They have much to do, and there is a proper time for them to act. Let them investigate the matter.  
"There is a time, we know not when,  
A point, we know not where,  
That shows the destiny of men  
To glory or despair."  
Had the army of Alexander the Great been met at the Straits of Cilicia, much Persian blood had been saved. His whole success against the Persians was his passing those Straits without opposition, just as the Babylonians and Persians had passed before, when they marched into Syria and India.  
There is a right time and a wrong time for men to act; but the time for conservative action is now! Conservative men are the very pillars of the Union, and the spirit of the times demands of them a more decided action. If the Union is dissolved, and a rent made in "the stars and stripes," these men—as much as any—will share the blame—Men of sound sense and conservative principles are, to this country, in its present troubles, what a father is to his family. *Parece leces caput animos;* and the father, to preserve order, must keep the reins in his own hands. He alone is responsible.  
The propriety of disunion has gone so far and so to be regarded as a fit topic for debate throughout the land. Men are beginning to speak out, and every where the subject is waxing warmer and warmer. And, verily, this is "a time to speak." It has been said, "The use of language is to conceal our thoughts;" but it is also a vehicle to reveal them. Let us hear from the lovers of the Union! While the voice of disunion is on the breeze, let us hear the sweet notes of—"Peace, be still!" Let them rise superior to the thunder tones of the billowy sea of confusion!  
The Almighty, when speaking of the national condition of the Hebrews, and complaining that they had "used oppression, and exercised robbery, and vexed the poor and needy, and oppressed the stranger wrongfully," says—"I sought for a man among them, that should make up for the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it: but I found none." Therefore, have I laid out mine indignation upon the fire of my wrath: I have consumed them with the fire of my wrath: their own way have I recompensed upon their heads, saith the Lord God."—Ezek. 22, 30, 31.  
And now, with this terrible proclamation before us, we may ask—What is our condition as a people? Is there no man to "make up the hedge?" No man to "stand in the gap before God?" Has He been looking for the man and "found none?" And has He now given us over to be "consumed by the fire of His wrath?" Oh! Heaven forbid! I cannot so think, for we have more than "ten righteous men." I believe God has a plan for our salvation. America, as a Union, has not as yet fulfilled her commission. God has not as yet forgiven her for her sins. But, in some way or other, He will chastise us, but He certainly will not destroy us. His ways are not as our ways. "God moves slowly;" and a thousand years He takes to slay his hand off.  
God is at work for us, but He would teach us to do nothing hastily. He is looking for a man to build up the hedge. Fear not! He will find a Washington to stand in the "gap," as he has found one before. Let us then be patient, and see what will be done. "His purposes will run every hour."  
The bad may have a bitter taste,  
But sweet will be the flower.  
CELEBRATE THE SOUTH.  
Violet Dale, January 17, 1861.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, JANUARY 15.—After several days travel through the cold piercing air and snow, we reached this County. The first day's journey brought us to the Hotel of Mr. Jas. Dashields, in Warrenton, of which we wish to make honorable mention, on account of its accommodating landlord, the good attention of the servants, and the fare. We have travelled a great deal in our time, and can say that we never had better accommodation, and would cordially recommend the Warrenton Hotel.  
We left Warrenton on Sunday morning, en route to Aldie, Loudoun County, and after travelling over one of the worst roads that we ever saw, we reached the place, but do not intend to continue our journey about five miles further, where we reached the house of a kind acquaintance. From our friend's we travelled about twenty-five miles down the Little River Turnpike, over as good a road as we ever travelled in this section of the country, and saw a fine country, and met with hospitable people.  
We were a little disappointed when we reached Loudoun, not finding it as pretty a country as we expected, as we had often heard it represented to be the very garden spot of Virginia. We think we have seen as pretty country before, without going out of our country (Rappahannock). Fairfax, so far as we have had the pleasure of seeing it, we think very beautiful, the soil being rich, and the appearance of good quality, or being well improved. We will complete our journey, and will set down some notes of an inland journey in Virginia. A SMALL CROWD.

The large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Union, recently held in Winchester, composed, for the most part, of the honest yeomanry of Frederick county, the farmers, mechanics, and working men, seems to have rather "discomfited" the immediate secessionists, in that region, and elsewhere, and more especially that the resolutions were written by a young lawyer. If so, that young lawyer is entitled to great credit for his national sentiments, and for his independence, and as I know him, I will say that, himself "a worthy man"—by pursuing and attending to an honorable business—he is able to defend himself against the assaults, and probably to turn the tables upon his assailants. But, pray who wrote the resolutions passed at the meeting held in Winchester, at January Court, in the name of the Democracy? Heaven save the mark!—and participated in by, it is said, some forty or fifty persons? To whom were they sent, after they had been amended—to see whether they would answer the purposes intended? Whose sentiments do they express but those of Senator Mason, and a few others. Why are the people of Frederick to be made to endorse Senator Mason's views—when a large majority of them repudiated them altogether? Better not throw stones!

Late English papers state that the formidable iron-clad frigate, the Warrior, the largest man-of-war ever built, and more than 1,500 tons larger than the largest vessel in the world, after the Great Eastern, was safely launched into the river on Saturday, the 29th ultimo.

We have been requested to suggest the name of Gov. Smith as a candidate for the State Convention from Fauquier, though without his authority.—Warrenton, Fla.

## COMMERCIAL.

## Monetary.

Owing to the general depression in trade and the unwillingness shown to enter into new engagements by mercantile men, the demand for money is not so great, and the unemployed capital now accumulating must continue to ease the market until new impetus is given to trade by a return of confidence.  
The markets at the North are growing easier from similar causes, and money is reported as being pressed on the market at 6 1/2 % in New York.  
We notice a decline in Virginia bonds in New York, last sales at the board being 7 1/2 %. In exchange, the rates vary very little from last quotations. We quote New York 4 1/2 %; Philadelphia 4 1/2 %, and Baltimore 3 3/4 %.  
There is an improved demand at New York for the 12 % Treasury notes, and considerable sales were made on Wednesday at 12 1/2 % et. premium, closing at the higher rate. The large profits made by the sale of these notes has attracted attention to the new offering, which it is not now supposed will go above 10 % cent.  
The domestic exchanges have become more equalized. In the Baltimore market, exchange on New York rates at 1 1/2 % et. premium. At Chicago, the rate on New York is 1 1/2 % et. premium. At St. Louis, sight exchange on New York declined 1 1/2 % et., and is quoted at 6 1/2 % et. premium for Missouri paper.  
The Richmond market of yesterday says—"The more pacific aspect of public affairs within the last few days has induced a more harmonious adjustment of the national troubles, the stock market, yesterday and to-day, developed a better feeling than on any previous time since the prostration of business. Virginia sales were sold at 7 1/2 %; Richmond and City bonds at 90 %; Exchange Bank stock at 100 %; Farmers' at 99 %; Bank of Virginia at 65 %; R. F. & P. R. at 77 %; and D. & D. R. at 77 % and 78 % et. premium for bank stocks, and unless the present hopes are dashed to the ground by the obstinacy of peace, a decided improvement is to be expected in a short time. We quote Merchants' Insurance stock at 75 % on time; Va. Central R. R. at 47 %; and Insurance Company of State of Virginia at 160 % on time. No recent sales of other stocks."

## ALEXANDRIA MARKET, JANUARY 18.

The market for breadstuffs during the week has been rather more active than for some time past. In Flour, there has been a fair business doing in the retail and shipping demand, and we note sales of Superfine at \$5.00 (\$5.02); Extra \$4.60 (\$4.62), and Family \$3.60 (\$3.62). The market closing firm, with moderate stocks on hand. The offerings of Wheat have improved, and the market has been brisk, while prices have had an advancing tendency. There were sales on "Chance" at 132, 140, 142, 144, and 146, for inferior to good. Red Wheat has been in active request, and we note sales of 125, 128, and 130c, for fair to good. Corn has been in fair request, with light receipts. We quote 66c, for new, and 72c, for old. Rye has been quiet, on account of small receipts. We quote good quality at 70c, and fair at 68c. Oats, King, Seward, Stomons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson, and Wilson—24.

## ALEXANDRIA FUEL MARKET.

The fuel market for the week has been active. Wood is scarce and wanted. The supply of Cumberland Coal on hand is light. We quote Lamp at \$4; Run of Mine, \$4.50, and Fine, \$4. The supply of Anthracite is still light. White Ash is now quoted at \$4, and Red Ash \$6.25 per ton, delivered from yard.

## GEORGETOWN CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 18.

[Reported by J. Richard Smith, Live Stock Agent.]  
BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings amounted to 350 head, the most of which were sent to the District butchers, at prices ranging from \$2.50 (\$4) on the hoof, equal to \$3.60 (\$7.50) net, and averaging \$3.25 gross.  
SHEEP from \$1 to \$5 gross.  
HOGS from \$6.75 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs. net, and \$8 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. net.  
COWS AND CALVES from \$15 to \$30 per head.

## ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 18.

[Reported by J. Richard Smith, Live Stock Agent.]  
BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings of Beef Cattle amounted to 125 head, which were sold at \$2.75 to \$3.25 gross.  
SHEEP from \$1 to \$5 gross.  
HOGS from \$6.75 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. net, and \$8 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs. net.  
COWS AND CALVES from \$15 to \$25 per head.

## THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, JANUARY 18.—Flour dull; Howard street and Ohio \$5.62. Wheat dull; red 125c; 132c; white 150c/165c. Corn firm; white 66c; 70c; yellow 64c/67c. Provisions active; mess pork \$18. Lard quiet at 15c. Coffee steady at 12c/13c. Whiskey dull at 18c.

## NEW YORK, JAN. 18.—Flour is more active, but the market is generally unchanged. Wheat is dull, prices are weak with but little inquiry.—Corn is quiet. Provisions quiet. Whiskey dull. Stocks higher. M. C. 69 1/2.

## MARRIED.

On the 27th December, 1860, by the Rev. Geo. Lightner, Mr. NOAH BILLY, to Miss ELEANORA O'BRYEN, all of Stafford.

## DIED.

In Washington, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., after a long illness, JES. A. DOXAVAN, in the 21st year of his age.  
In Warrenton, on Saturday, the 12th inst., of consumption, Mr. ROBERT GORDON, aged about 32 years.  
In Charlottesville, on Sunday night, the 16th ult., while sitting in his chair, Mr. WM. TARR, aged about 50 years—a native of Massachusetts.  
On the 23d ult., at the residence of Dr. P. H. Gilmer, Lynchburg, Mr. M. L. WALKER, of Albemarle county.

## AT HIS RESIDENCE, IN NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD., ON SATURDAY LAST, A LONG ILLNESS, MR. BENJAMIN H. EVERSFIELD.

In Prince George's county, Md., on Saturday last, suddenly, Mr. JOHN DAY, formerly of Marlborough.

## ON THE 5th ult., at Fort Ricks, (K. T. Assistant Surgeon CHARLES K. S. Army, to Miss MARIA PENDELTON, daughter of Col. P. S. George Cooke, U. S. Second Dragoons.

On the 5th ult., at this residence in Spalding District, Prince George's county, Md., Mr. THOS. SHERIFF, aged 60 years.  
At Long Old Fields, in Prince George's county, Md., on the 8th inst., ELISHA PERRY, esq., aged 82 years.  
At Round Hill, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Triplett, on the 18th inst., Mrs. JANE BAKER, wife of the late Dr. John Richards, of this place, in the 92d year of her age. Her funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, this day.

## TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTH-SEA BOARD.

Your Board has seen fit to reduce the salary of my office, as Attorney and General Agent. I consider it of no value to me, or any other man, and most respectfully resign my office, to take effect from this date, January 17, 1861.

## JAMES T. CLOSE.

Resigned. That the resignation of Mr. JAMES T. CLOSE, as Attorney and General Agent of this County, be accepted, and our thanks returned to him for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the late Dr. John Richards, of this place, in the 92d year of her age. Her funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, this day.

## BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. WRIGHT, Secretary.  
January 17, 1861.  
We are authorized to announce JOHN HILL CARTER, Jr., as a candidate for a seat in the Virginia Convention. He will be supported by  
Fairfax county, Jan. 19—1861.  
We are requested to announce ALFRED MOSE, esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Fairfax in the Convention, to assemble on the 13th of February, 1861.  
Fairfax county, Jan. 19—1861.  
ATTENTION, CAVALRY.—Those who have enrolled their names upon the list of the new Cavalry Company, as a Cavalry Company, are requested to call at Capt. Taverner, West End, on Saturday, the 19th, at 12 m., for the purpose of thoroughly organizing, by the election of officers, and transacting such other business as may be necessary.  
Jan. 17—1861.  
We are authorized to announce WM. H. FOWLE, esq., as a candidate for the State Convention, for Alexandria County.  
Jan. 15—1861.  
George W. BRENT, esq., is respectfully announced as a suitable person to represent this county in the State Convention, to be held in February next.  
Jan. 15—1861.  
MANY CITIZENS.

## THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]  
In Senate, Friday, Jan. 18.  
A communication was received from the War Department, giving a statement of the expenses of the national armories for the year ending June 30, 1861—referred.  
Also, a communication from the Navy Department, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of May, 1860, giving information relating to the Navy—referred.  
Mr. Wade presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, relating in favor of adhering to the Constitution, opposing all secession, and denouncing nullification in all the States—laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.  
Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing Lieut. Craven to receive certain marks of distinction from the Spanish government; which was read and passed.  
Mr. Latham offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for all the papers in relation to the Mountain Meadow Massacre, which took place in Utah Territory, in 1858; which was agreed to.  
Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling on the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish all correspondence between the Department of State and the ministers of foreign governments, relating to clearances to vessels at the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina—laid over under the rule.  
Mr. Kennedy presented a petition of citizens of Washington county, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions—laid on the table.  
Mr. Bigler presented similar petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Ten Eyck presented the resolutions of a public meeting held at Trenton, New Jersey, declaring for the maintenance of the Union.  
Mr. Chandler presented the petition of some thirty citizens of Detroit, Michigan, namely, he said, Democratic office holders, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions—laid over.  
Mr. Cameron's motion to reconsider the vote defeating the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden, was taken up and carried—ayes 27, nays 24, as follows:  
YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Briggs, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Gwin, Humphill, Hunter, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Yancey, Pugh, Pugh, Rich, Salisbury, Sebastian, and Shillit—27.  
NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Colman, Dixon, Dooley, Fessenden, Foster, Gomer, Hale, Hoar, King, Schurz, Stomons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkinson, and Wilson—24.  
The resolutions were then postponed until Monday next, at 1 p. m.  
On motion of Mr. Cameron, the bill known as the Morrill Tariff Bill was taken up, and made the special order for Monday next, at 1 o'clock.  
Mr. Green, of Mo., introduced a joint resolution requesting the States of the Union to appoint delegates to a General Convention, in order that such Convention might settle the present difficulties, or provide for a peaceful dissolution of the Union.  
Mr. Crittenden preferred to try his plan first.  
Mr. Green said that while he was very willing to vote for the plan of the Senator from Kentucky, he believed the plan now submitted was the most practical, and he saw no reason why both should not be adopted.  
The resolution was laid on the table.  
The Senate then, on the motion of Mr. Gwin, took up the Pacific Railroad bill, and made it a special order for Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.  
Mr. Chandler moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas; which motion was agreed to.  
Mr. Green proposed an amendment, changing the boundaries of the State.  
Mr. Douglas advocated the unconditional admission of the State. She had the same boundaries, was subject to the same disabilities, and had a less population when gentlemen voted to admit her as a State under the Lecompton constitution.  
Mr. Seward, in a few words, advocated the admission of the State. In a recent visit there he had found the people in an advanced state of civilization, in agriculture, agriculture, and the arts flourishing.  
Mr. Green did not see why this hurry to admit Kansas into the United States. Now the United States paid all their officers.—Why was it desirable to subject them to the expense of the State government, when their agents were abroad in the land, seeking money to save them from starving.  
The debate was continued by Messrs. Colman, of Vt., and Green, of Mo.  
The amendment was lost by a vote of yeas 23, nays 31.  
Mr. Green then submitted a further amendment, pending which, the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived.  
Mr. Bigler moved to go into Executive session, in accordance with former order of the Senate; and having stated he had reasons for the motion not proper to be made known in open session, the doors were ordered to be closed, and the Senate went into Executive session.  
Having spent a considerable time with closed doors, the Senate adjourned.  
House of Representatives.  
Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, rising to a personal explanation, said that if Mr. Adrian's resolution, heretofore adopted, had simply endorsed the conduct of Major Anderson, he would have voted for it; but he could not receive the permission of his mind to vote for the remainder of the resolution, and to carry which it would be necessary to endorse a Constitutional duty in carrying out the laws and preserving the Union. While he was for the Union, believing that he thus represented the people of Kentucky, he thought that duty required us to pause before we periled the whole Union and bring on a general conflict an intestine war.  
He did not believe in the right of the State to secede. He regarded this as the greatest heresy ever advocated by any party. But, while he said this, all must recognize the right of revolution for the resistance of oppression on one side, to secure freedom on the other. He did not believe that the time has arrived to resort to the arms of secession, and precipitate so dreadful a catastrophe. He did not believe the present was the proper time to send reinforcements to South Carolina and other Southern States. We should hesitate and endeavor to get back by peace what it might be considered necessary to secure by force.  
He would not have made this explanation if it were not for the fact, that he had received letters questioning or disapproving of his course in voting against Mr. Adrian's resolution. He repeated that he fully endorsed Major Anderson's conduct, but he was unwilling in advance to endorse the conduct of the Administration.  
Mr. Scott rose to a question of privilege. He said that Capt. Darling, the Assistant Doorkeeper, had ejected from the floor a military gentleman, who was admitted on the Democratic side of the House, and requested him to leave on the ground that it was contrary to the rules. Looking to the Republican side, he (Mr. Scott) saw there one who was not a member, yet he was allowed to remain. This showed disrespect to the Democratic side, and unless this conduct should be reformed, he should move the expulsion of Mr. Darling as Assistant Doorkeeper. He was not worthy of the place he holds.  
The Speaker said that the Doorkeeper should enforce the rules without partiality, and so far as the Chair was concerned, he should insist upon that.  
On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the army bill, (Mr. Washburn, of Ill., in the chair).  
Mr. Pendleton took the floor, and proceeded to address the committee in opposition to the collection of the Federal revenue in South Carolina.  
Mr. Sherman declared that it would not be worthy of him to conceal the fact that he expected the Army to be used to protect the property of the United States. It was not proposed to place troops upon the soil of any state except so far as might be necessary to protect the public property. The military would be used in strict subjection to the civil power, and for the execution of civil process only. If Courts were abolished there could be no processes. If Postal communication was disturbed, the mails must stop, and if the states undertook, in defiance of the Constitution, to make commercial regulations in their ports, they must be closed. In this, as in other particulars, the incoming law the outgoing administration would carry forbearance to its utmost extent. He would now turn to a more pleasing subject, that of a remedy for the present discontent. He did not believe that any compromise would satisfy the seceding states. Those who carried out this plan had tried the same thing in the Democratic party, and had succeeded from that Convention. Did they expect the men whom they called Black Republicans to yield what the Northern democracy were not able to grant? But he was willing to declare what he was willing to do in relation to this controversy. He would with alacrity add a provision to the Constitution that Congress should never interfere with slavery in the States. He was willing to give a fugitive slave law that would not be likely to drag back free people into servitude. He was not willing to adopt the idea of any constructive offences. Virginia had recently demanded a man charged with an offence, who had never been in Virginia, and he sustained Gov. Denison in refusing to surrender that man.  
Mr. Locock said the gentleman had made a mistake of fact.  
Mr. Sherman resuming declared that he saw no necessity for any action in regard to the District of Columbia. It was now a paradise of free negroes, they had more rights here now than in any other place on the globe.  
The only remaining question was as to the territories. The battle of freedom had been fought and won in Kansas, and there now remained but Mexico to quarrel about.—Would they peril this Union for slavery among the half civilized, half breeds, and peons of New Mexico?  
Mr. Otero, of New Mexico, leaping from his seat—Mr. Speaker.  
Mr. Sherman, I cannot yield, I have no time.  
Mr. Otero (in Anglo-Spanish)—you have not time to yield but you have time to utter your will malicious libels. (Cries of order, order.)  
Mr. Sherman, resuming, said that there was but eleven slaves in New Mexico, beside peons. (Mr. Otero, the peons are the gentlemen's equals) yes, they have been freed by our laws and are the equals of the gentlemen from Mexico. He continued and expressed his willingness to settle this question by the admission of New Mexico as a State. This was the furthest he was willing to go.  
Mr. Crawford, of Ga., defended the action of the Governor of his State in seizing Fort Pulaski, and declared that if State was not permitted to depart in peace, she would defend her rights with the sword.  
Mr. Hill, of Georgia, in a short speech urged conciliation.  
Mr. Goach, of Mass., inquired if the gentleman was willing to settle on the basis of the platform of his party in the late canvass—the constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws.  
Mr. Hill, inquired, if the gentlemen supported that platform.  
Mr. Goach. Every word of it.  
Mr. Hill. Then I hope the gentleman will administer a rebuke to the newly elected Governor of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Hartman, of Ga., exposed his willingness to settle the question on the basis of the Bell and Everett platform.  
The debate on the bill was then terminated, and the House proceeded to consider the amendments.  
One amendment moved by Mr. Hamilton, for a regiment of mounted volunteers to protect the frontier of Texas, was agreed to.  
The committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House, when it was read the third time, and passed.  
The House then adjourned.

## Rich and Consolatory.

John A. Dix, in a letter to Mr. Andrew Schenck, Secretary of the Union League, says: "I'm sending this to Natchez, Miss. I hope that there'll reach him. But if he's dead and gone to rest, 'All things are ordered for the best,' particularly in this affair. He had 'the rocks,' and I'm his heir, and consequently shall not mourn. If this gets there and finds him gone! The above was endorsed on a letter very lately received from the Natchez post-office from New York."

## THE FAYETTEVILLE (N. C.) OBSERVER.

The 14th inst., has the following:—"The conservatism of North Carolina is manifesting itself, unless we are greatly deceived some of her legislators who are endeavoring to precipitate her into secession will rue the day. At the determined demand of the Hon. Bedford Brown, a conservative member of the North Carolina Legislature, the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was entrusted the consideration of a proposition for the calling of a State Convention, agreed to insert in the bill reported for that purpose a provision that the action of the Convention shall be submitted to a vote of the people for their ratification or rejection."

## MISSOURI CONVENTION BILL—A False Rumor.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The House has passed the Convention bill as amended, referring the action of the Convention to the people. The reported seizure of powder belonging to a St. Louis merchant, by Louisiana is untrue. The power in question has not arrived at New Orleans yet. Negotiations are now progressing for the purchase of the powder.

## FROM CHARLESTON.

New York, Jan. 18.—The steamship Marion, of New York and Charleston line, heretofore reported to have been detained at Charleston for war purposes, arrived here this morning.  
The Marion brings several laborers from Fort Sumter as passengers. These report the troops in good spirits, with plenty of provisions excepting market truck.

## NAVAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Papers in the South and hereabout publish a statement that Commodore Shubrick, of the Navy, recently died at Pendleton, South Carolina; but Commodore Shubrick is in Washington to-day, and well, attending to business.  
The Naval officers at Pensacola Navy Yard, have been formally detached, and are now awaiting orders.

Georgia Convention.  
MILLEDGEVILLE, January 18.—The Convention was in secret session all day. At four o'clock in the afternoon, resolutions were adopted; first, declaring it to be the right and duty of Georgia to secede; and secondly, appointing a Committee of seven to report an Ordinance of Secession.  
The vote on the resolution stood one hundred and sixty-five years to one hundred and thirty nays.  
Florida Delegates.  
TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 18.—The Governor has appointed and the Convention confirmed Gen. Jackson Morton, Col. J. Patten Anderson and James Powers, as delegates to the Southern Congress, to be held at Montgomery, Alabama.  
Secretary of War.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Holt to-day confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of War, after a prolonged debate of three and a half hours in Executive session. The vote was thirty-eight against thirteen.  
Charleston Affairs.  
CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—The city is quiet. No news of political importance.  
LOCAL ITEMS.  
BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF PAINTING.—We saw yesterday, for the first time, though we understand they have been there for three or four days past, a specimen of the blind windows again in Price's Restaurant, at the corner of King and Royal streets, two really beautiful paintings, such as would do credit to an artist of no mean pretensions. Mr. A. U. Hurdle, the gentleman who executed these, is an Alexandrian—born and raised here, and it gives us pleasure to notice these evidences of his success.  
RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Southern Protection Insurance Company, held on Thursday last, Mr. J. T. Clegg, General Agent and Actuary, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. T. T. Hill was appointed in his stead. Dr. Richard H. Stahler was chosen Treasurer, in place of T. T. Hill, resigned.  
THE MARSHALL HOUSE.—Mr. James W. Jackson formerly, proprietor of the Union Hotel at Fairfax C. H., has taken the Marshall House, in this city, which has been thoroughly refitted and opened to the public. Mr. Jackson is an experienced landlord, and travellers may be assured, that they will be well accommodated at the Marshall House.  
ORPHAN ASYLUM MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Orphan Asylum, postponed from last Monday night, on account of the weather, is to take place on Monday night next, at the Lyceum Hall. It is hoped our citizens will bear in mind, and that the meeting will be fully attended.  
EXPLOSION.—The steam boiler used at Columbian College for heating the building exploded yesterday morning, seriously injuring the engineer. The out-building in which the machinery was located, was completely shattered.  
John Janney, esq., Gen. Asa Rogers, John A. Carter, esq., Col. Sanford, I. Ramey, esq., Charles B. Tubbs, esq., Col. Lorman, Chancellor, and J. E. Young, esq., are nominated for the State Convention in London. The county is entitled to two delegates.  
MARSHALL HOUSE.  
CORNER OF KING AND PRINCE STREETS.  
ALEXANDRIA, VA.  
THE SUBSCRIBER has taken a lease of five years on the above named house, and is now prepared to receive, and entertain in full Virginia style, his friends and the public generally. Having had considerable experience in the business, and with competent assistants and attentive and polite servants, I flatter myself, I can make the sojourn of all who favor the house, as pleasant as at any hotel in the State. Good fare, Good Beds, and Pleasant Rooms, guaranteed to all. A share of the patronage of the travelling public is solicited.  
22c PRICES MODERATE.—Attached to the house is a RESTAURANT and BAR ROOM, where all the delicacies in season, and the best of liquors, may always be had, and served in the best manner.  
JAMES W. JACKSON.  
Jan 19—1861  
Proprietor.  
COLT'S PISTOLS, CAPS AND FLASKS, MUSKET CAPS, SHARP'S REPEATERS AND CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.—Just opened at No. 88, King street, the third supply (this year) of Colt's and other Fire Arms, with a supply of Caps, and a full assortment of Ammunition, and sold in Fire Arms for 15 years past, the subscriber has arrangements for furnishing goods in that line, at the very lowest rates.  
Orders for a small quantity of Colt's Fire Arms, will be executed for a small commission, at the shortest notice.  
JULY T. CREIGHTON.  
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Caps, Wads, &c., 88, King street, Alexandria, Jan 19

## AUCTION SALES.

ALEXANDRIA AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.  
ON SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, the following will be sold to the highest bidder, 75 BBL'S. ALEXANDRIA Sale positive, for cash.  
WM. H. FOWLE & SON.  
Jan 18—21 No. 4, South Wharves.  
NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.  
FOR RENT OF WHARF, WAREHOUSE, and LOT known as the foot of Duke street and the Strand, annexed to "Rumsey's Wharf," and now in the occupancy of James C. Nixey, esq., will be rented at Public Auction, in front of the Mayor's Office, at 12 o'clock, M., Saturday, 20th January, 1861, for one year from the 1st of February proximo.  
A. W. EASTLACK.  
Jan 18—1861  
Chairman, Com. on Public Property.  
FISHERY FOR RENT OR SALE—I will offer for Rent, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 21st of January inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Mayor's Office, in Alexandria, the FISHERY known as "The Thors' Gull landing," for the Spring of 1861. The lessee will be required to give note with security to be approved by the undersigned. I will, in the meantime, receive proposals for the sale thereof. Apply to JOHN W. MITCHELL, Trustee.  
Jan 18—1861  
PORT Tobacco, Md.

## STAPLE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—OUR

STOCK OF STAPLE GOODS will be found well selected and complete, and embraces many articles at very low prices; and when we make the deduction of ten per cent. for cash, customers get them in most instances as cheap as we do ourselves, and should be a great inducement to buy all they need.

## A very large assortment of Sheetings.

A large stock of Flannels  
A large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres  
A large stock of Irish Linens  
A large stock of Table Linens and Napkins  
A large stock of Towellings  
A large stock of White Chambrays and Jaconets  
A large stock of Blankets  
A large assortment of French Chintzes  
A large